BENATOR VEST OF MISSOURI URGES

He Confesses to a Change of Optaton, but Apprais to the Senate to Establish a Cluture Rule If It Wishes to Avoid Pubtte Contempt - Pointed References to the Tarte Fight of the Last Session.

Washington, Dec. 5. The feature of chief. interest in the proceedings of the Senate to-day as the speech of Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) in supct of the cloture resolution which he had ofed yesterday, but which he modified to-day so as to instruct the Committee on Rules to report before the 13th inst. a plan putting it cition the power of the majority to force yote on any pending bill, resolu-n, or motion. Mr. Vest confessed to change of opinion on the subject unlimited debate, and appealed to the Senate to establish a cloture rule if it wished to avoid blic concempt and to keep abreast of the aggressive and progressive principles of the American people. His allusions to the tariff fight of last session, to parliamentary blackmailing by some Schators, and to the waste of time by others in reading or having read census reports, set year's almanaes, and biographical sketches were very pointed and somewhat amusing. He

"There must be a change of the rules, so that the interests of the immense domain which we are here representing can be adjusted to a finality, and not put under the control of a minority this body, even of a factional few, much less than a respectable minority. Under the present rules debate is stiffed by the very necessities of the case that arise in regard to any important measure. Take the position of Senators in charge of any great bill in which all the in-terests of the country are involved, and passions and prejudices are at work on both sides of the chamber. Without any rule that can limit debate, without any possibility of bringing the measure to a finality until absolute physical and mental exhaustion intervenes, Senators in charge of a measure are compelled to remain silent, and are afraid to defend the measure because such defence would excite attack and give occasion for debate. I know, and every Senator who has had charge of important bills knows, that to be a fact. They have been compelled to remain silent, with the country clamoring for redress on the issue to be determined. So that the present rules stifle the freedom of debate. They coerce Senators in charge of bills into silence. The present rules facilitate parliamentary blackmailing. Take the case of a Senator, or of a coterie of Senators, representing a sectional or a large individual interest of their constituents, and desiring to place certain amendments on a bill. Under the rules now they are able to stop the progress of the measure unless their amendments are acceded to or a compromise effected which meets their views. I assert it as a fact that amendments have been put upon important measures in this body under the threat that otherwise debate would be indefinite or almost intermina-ble. I use the word "debate," but it is not debate. Census reports, last year's

ble. I use the word "debate," but it is not debate. Census reports, last year's almanacs, biographical sketches, and books of travel can be brought into this chamber; and when one Senator is physically exhausted another Senator steps forward and takes his place. This is called freedom of speech and liberty of debate in the Senate of the United States. The result is that under this parliamentary compulsion amendments are put on bills that never should be put on them. Is that proper legislation? Is that the dignified and orderly conduct of the business of the Senate of which we have heard so much for so many years?

"But, again, my serious objection to these rules is the fact that they have brought the Senate into disrepute and have destroyed its influence. When the Senate of Rome gave itself up to precedent and to close privilege it lost its influence with the Roman people, as it deserved to lose it. The impression prevails throughout the United States that this is an obstructive healy and that it is an obstacle to the aggressive said progressive spirit of our civilization. I know that that impression has largely come from sensational newspaper statements and from the clamor of demagogues who, in the absence of other subjects, can easily attack the Senate as a millionaire ciub. But the fact still remains (and it has a basis on which to rest) that the Senate of the aggressive and business demands of the era in which we live. It lags superfluous on the case; and no mere oratorical appeal to the constitutional status which the Senate should occupy can remove this impression from the public mind. More than that, these rules attack cliestly the fundamental doctrine on which the will of the majority and to keep a measure lagricg in this hall until public patience is examinated and the measure, together with this hody, is brought into gameral opproprium, that is a defeat of the fundamental doctrine on which our institutions rest. Who can deny that in a process by which a bill is caused to linger until it absolutely die "These, Mr. President, are the reasons why in have changed my opinion in relation to the question involved in this resolution, it should not be considered from any partisan standpoint. We are told now that the shadow of the Force bill is upon in because the Republican party may take control of the Senate. I have no fear of the Force bill. But I deay the right of any Senator to preserve these rules—preductive of evil as they are—by attempting to affright us with the prospect of any measure, no matter how obnoxious it may be to any Senator. It is said that these rules are now to be changed in order to pass certain bills called 'the poppun bills,' from the House of Representatives. I said you that I do not believe they could pass this body if the vote were to be to at week. And, so believing, I cannot be interested in my action by the desire to pass these bills through the Senate of the United States from the obloque into which it has been brought by the rules as they now exist. Until we pet ourselves into the great column of advance and progress in this country, until we receive the people of the United States from the obloque into which it has been brought by the rules as they now exist. Until we pet ourselves into the great column of advance and progress in this country, until we receive the people of the United States that we are willing to perform the functions which the will of the people has imposed upon us, the some dewill fail to meet its high mission or the expectation of those who brought it into existence. I will content myself with simply asking the yeas and mays on the adoption of the resolution."

By the time that Mr. Vest had finished his like the meant and the people was not and progress.

ity the time that Mr. Vest had finished his remarks the morning hour had run out, and noder the rule, if catorsed, the resolution would have gone to the calendar. A proposition however, was made by Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) that it retain its place on the table subject to the call of its author. That suggestion was accepted by Mr. Vest, but was objected to by Mr. Addrich (Rep., R. L), and the resolution went to the calendar.

Finally Mr. Vest gave notice that he would to morrow move to take the resolution from the calendar and have a vote of the Senate upon it.

House of Representatives. The House to-day cutered upon the consideration of the bill to permit railroad companies to pool their business, under regulations to be esablished by the later-State Commerce Comprission. The bill came before the House under he operations of a resolution reported by the Committee on Rules, making it the continuing der of business every day, after the morning bour, until it shall have been disposed of, subject only to revenue and appropriation bills and resorts from the Committee on Rules.

Previous to the consideration of this oill the Rouse passed in the morning hour a bill to present from the Committee on Rules.

It is not the consideration of this oill the Rouse passed in the morning hour a bill to present the from use of timber on the public lands and to revoke all permits heretofore granted in staint Sales; also a Senate bill making land variants applicable for the payment of all classes of ruthic lands. foreign report on the bill to regulate

ng and distribution of public docu-ers came over from yesteriar, was a a vote of 136 to 25.

If the N. H.; presented a resolution, mediate consideration therefor, call-fresident. If not incompatible with interests, to transmit to Concress all positiones, by telegraph or otherwise, externionis of thing and Japan re-her beging war between those coun-cients was made to its present cot-position was made to its present cot-goid the resolution went to the Com-berryke Atlairs. scientials, and the recombination went to the Com-mittee on Foreign Aradia.

Like holders the House adjourned Mr. Wilson (Hem., W. Van., Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Monas, when unanimous consent for investigate consideration of a resolution dis-covering the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union from further consideration of the Promiser's message and referring the various paragraphs of that documents to the appropriate committee having in charge the appropriate committee having in charge the spire priate committee having in charge the appropriate committee having in charge the spire priate committee having in charge the appropriate committee having in charge the spire priate committee having in charge the spire priate committee having in charge the spire priate to the control of the spire of the con-principle of the principle. Pala addressing the Spicaler, Mr. trans thep. Pa., addressing the Speaker, a ket. "If the resolution is agreed to, will it remove from the Committee of the Whole the Production in the Committee of the Whole the Production of the Speaker Crisp that that would be the effect of the passage of the resolution. Mr. tirow said, "Then I object," and the resolution went over.

THE SURRENDER OF THE JAPANESE. Mr. Lodge's Resolution Discussed in the Sonate and Then Referred,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The resolution offered on Monday by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.), requiring the President to furnish information as to the delivery to the Chinese authorities at Shang-bal of two Japanese citizens, who were afterward tortured and put to death, was laid before the Senate to-day. The following is the text of

Resolved, That the President be required, if not inompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Benate all correspondence or other papers relating to the delivery by the United States Consul at Stanghal of two Japanese ettirens to the Chinese authorities, and also to inform the Senate whether the said Japanese were put to death after being tortured, and whether there was any understanding with the Chinese Gov-ernment that officers of the United States should aid, assist, and give safe conduct to any Japanese citizens desiring to leave China, and further, to inform the Senate whether the United States Coosal at Hankow was reprimanded by Chinese officials for aiding Japancee citizens to leave the country, and whether all information was refused to the United States Consul at Ningpo when he made faquiry as to the charges against certain Japanese citizens arrested there.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) suggested that the resolution should be referred to the Committee

on Foreign Relations. Mr. Lodge stated some of the facts of the case as they appeared in Mr. Julien Ralph's report, given in the public press. The two Japanese citizens in question had been given up, he said, by the United States Consul at Shanghal, and had been put to death with the most hideous tortures. He regarded their surrender, under the circumstances, as an act of the greatest possible discredit to the humanity of the United States and to the humanity of all civilized men. He thought that an explanation was due to the American people. He had no objection to the proposed reference, but he thought that the matter was one which should not be suppressed or smothered. If the facts were not as stated the Government should be vindicated promptly from the reproach of having yielded up two in-

or smothered. If the lacts were not assisted the Government should be vindicated promptly from the reproach of having yielded up two innocent men.

Mr. Sherman thought that such questions ought not to be presented to a deliberative body, and that the resolution ought not to be acted upon without reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) expressed a desire to be informed whether the Committee on Foreign Relations had any reason to believe that there was any objection to having all the facts in the case communicated to the Senate. It was not a pending diplomatic or public question, but was a matter that was past.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Als.), Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that the resolution seemed to contain an implication against somebody—against the President or Secretary of State, or the United States Consul at Shanghai. It therefore seemed to him that it would be well not to act with haste or precipitation. Besides that, war was flagrant between Japan and China, and the least interference on the part of the Senate of the United States which might be considered as favoring one belligerent or the other would be an unfortunate circumstance at this time. It was known that overlures for reconcillation were now being made through the assistance of the United States Ministers to China and Japan, and he thought that any precipitate action on the part of the Senate would be unwise. He, therefore, favored the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He should not like to be a party to anything that might cause irritation to either China or Japan or any other great State in the present condition of affairs. If the resolution were referred he would convent the committee to homorow and have the circumstances looked into very carefully.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) suggested that the

have the circumstances looked into very fully.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) suggested that the resolution contained the usual reserve, "if not incompatible with the public interests,"

Mr. Morgan admitted that the President would, of course, have the opportunity of guarding the country against disclosures that might be unfortunate; but it was the action of the Senate that he was looking to. The action of the United States Senate was always influential on questions of that sort, and he therefore thought that the Senate should proceed with due caution.

due caution.

After some further discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE IDAHO SENATORSHIP.

Shoup, McConnell, and Heyburn Combined

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.-There will be an interesting contest in the Idaho Legislature next nonth over the election of a Senator to succeed Mr. Shoup. His friends say that he might have been reëlected had he not written a letter last summer announcing that he would not be a candidate. After that announcement Representative Sweet withdrew from the contest for reflection to the House and turned his attention to the Senate. In the mean time Senator Shoun publicly endorsed the Senatorial aspirations o Mr. Sweet, and the latter proceeded to gather up votes in the Legislature. Advices from Idaho indicate that Mr. Sweet has the pledges of a majority on joint ballot, but the question is whether he will be able to hold them until the Legislature disposes of the question. The present Governor, Mr. McConnell, is anxious to come to the Senate; so is Mr. Heyburn, one of the leading lawyers of that State, Senato Shoup has also changed his mind about retiring from politics, and he would like to remain in

Shoup has also changed his mind about retiring from politics, and he would like to remain in the Senate to help enjoy the fruits of last month's political victory. He has announced that he is again in the hands of his friends, and the result is that Shoup, McConnell, and Heyburn have formed a combination to defeat Representative Sweet.

The younger element in the State are back of Mr. Sweet, and with his successor in the next House, Mr. Wilson, are pulling together to overthrow the thoup-McConnell. Heyburn combination. It is a very pretty fight, because the men who make up the combination have heretofore been bitter enemies, and each one is suspicious of the other. The question of the division of the State will also enter into the controversy, which further complicates matters. Shoup, McConnell, and Heyburn are not as well located, geographically, as Sweet, who lives in the northern part of the State. Representative-elect Wilson in the middle, and Senator Dubois in the southwestern section. Dubois, Sweet, and Wilson, three of the youngest and brightest Republicans in the State, are working together in harmony as against the other combination. Mr. Sweet is a rampant free silver man, and he is one of the cleverest talkers in the present House.

A NEW NAVAL STATION.

Secretary Herbert Decides to Establish One in the South Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.-The volcanic political conditions of the South and Central American republics and the numerous uprisings in recent years, which have necessitated great activity for the navy, have led Secretary Herbert to create a South Pacific station, with headquarters for the fleet at Valparaiso or Callao. This station was in existence several years ago, but when the navy began to dwindle it was abanned on account of lack of vessels. The establishment of the new station will give a detail to some Commodore or Admiral who is entitled to sea service, but as it will be the least desirable of any, there is not likely to be much demand for it.

for it.

The station is now embraced within the Pacific station, which practically extends from Alaska on the north to Cape Horn on the south, and west to Hawari. The Olympia will soon become thin flagship of the North Pacific station, and some one of the smaller vessels be made the flagship of the South Pacific. Two or three vessels will be assigned to the new station, and when possible they will be ships of the smaller class.

Medals of Honor Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.-By direction of the President, a medal of honor in the name of Congress has been awarded to Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, for distinguished gallantry in action with hostile Indians near McClellan Creek, Tex., Nov. 8, 1874, when that officer led two companies of troops against a band of indians considerably outnumbering his forces, and succeeded in rescuing two white girls who had succeeded in Fesculing two white girls who had been taken capitive. Similar medials were award-ed to-day to Major Myles Moylau, U.S. A., re-tired, for gallantry in action with Nez Percea Indians at Bour Paw Mountain, Mont., Sept. 30, 1877, and to Capt. Ell S. Huggins, Second Cav-airy, for conspictious bravery in an engagement with heatiles near O'Falion Crork, Mont., April 1, 1880.

Feeding Wheat to Cattle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A special report on the feeding of wheat to cattle has just been issued from the Agricultural Department as follows: "The returns from the correspondents of the culture relative to the amounts of wheat fed to stock, estimate the quantity stready fed, that is to say, up to Oct 30, 46,030,000 bushels, and the estimated amount to be fed 29,273,000 hushels, maxing a total of 75,303,000 bushels. These figures on wheat feeding are merely the meagre estimates from those States wherein correspondents have compiled with the request of the department, and must not be taken as anything more than an attempt at approxima-tion of the total feeding of wheat from present supply." culture relative to the amounts of wheat fed to

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. HOLIDAY

SERENO E. PAYNE AND JOHN DAL-ZELL ARE RIVALS.

Each Hopes to Be Chairman of Ways and Means in the Next Congress and in Paying Marked Attentions to Tom Reed Enotty Question Regarding the Income Tax Law - Proposed Territorial Government for the Indian Territory,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. One of the questions now being agitated by the Republicans who are elected to serve in the Fifty-fourth Congress is, whether Sereno E. Payne of New York or John Daizell of Pennsylvania will be Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the event of Julius Casar Burrows's election to the Senate from the State of Michigan. Mr. Burrows is telling his friends here that he would rather have the Senatorship than the leadership of the House, which usually goes with the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means, Messrs, Payne and Dalzell fully understand Mr. Burrows's feelings on the subject, and secretly they are hoping that he will secure the Senatorship, for in that event esch of them has hopes of being selected to preside over the Ways and Means Committee, of which both of them are members. Their friends are telling them, as some of Mr. Burrows's friends are telling him, that the prospects are that Mr. Reed may succeed to the Presidency, and whoever is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the next House will succeed to the Speakership, It is this tempting assertion that sometimes dazzles Mr. Burrows and inclines him dazzles Mr. Burrows and inclines him toward remaining in the House, and for the present abandoning the contest for the Senate. In the mean time it is amusing to observe the friendly rivalry between Messrs. Payne and Dalzell for the political and personal affections of Mr. Reed. Their attentions to him are so marked as to attract comment. They walk to and from the Capitol with him, one on each side; they invite him to be their joint guest at luncheon, and they keep as near to him as possible throughout the day. Mr. Payne is just one number ahead of Mr. Dalzell in the committee, and with Burrows out of the race for the chalrmanship, it is difficult to predict which of the two men menioned will be selected for the bonor by Mr. Reed, who will probably be the Speaker of the next House.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met this morning to consider the Nicaragua Canal bill. There was no quorum present, but Senators Morgan, Sherman, Frye, and Turpie discussed the matter for an hour, arranging a plan of action when the measure, which is now on the calendar, should be called up. The Senate bill will be pressed, and then the differences between the Senate and the House bill can be settled in conference. The chief difference between the two bills is the appropriation in the Senate bill of something like six million of dollars to reimburse those who have invested that amount of money up to the present time in the undertaking.

Speaker Crisp this morning infermed one of the friends of the Nicaragua Canal bill that the Committee on Rules had decided to permit that measure to come before the House at an early day. Canal bill. There was no quorum present, but

Senator Quay to-day introduced an amendment to the Sugar bill as passed by the House and reported to the Senate, which amendment provides for striking out the one-eighth of a cent per pound differential on sugar. Mr Quay subsequently said that the Democrats had been talking a great deal about the Sugar Trust and at the same time were endeavoring to dodge the issue. His amendment would, he said, bring them face to face with the Sugar Trust and put them on record. A knotty question has arisen in the prepara-

tion of the income tax regulations. It is at what tion of the income tax regulations. It is at what point in the salary of a United States official the income tax should be collected. Government disbursing officers are held responsible for the collection of the income tax on salaries paid out by them. Does the law contemplate taxing the salary per see or the person who receives it? Only salaries above \$4,000 per year are taxable. If the salary is, say, \$8,000 per year are taxable, if the salary is, say, \$8,000 per year, and the drawer of it dies after six months, the Government receives no income from it unless the disbursing officer takes out the tax pro rata monthly. At this point the difficulty is encountered that the drawer of the salary has not received over \$4,000, and therefore no income tax has accrued. If the drawer of an \$8,000 salary dies or resigns after receiving slightly less than half of the yearly salary, should the new appointee pay an income tax ont of his little more than half of the \$8,000, or only on what he himself draws? It does not seem to strike the Treasury officials as fair that one man should pay an income tax on part of the salary drawn by another, and yet if such an amount were drawn. \$3,000 by one and \$4,100 by another man, by holding the latter responsible for the income tax on the salary drawn by another man, by holding the latter responsible for the income tax on the salary he draws on the excess over \$4,000, the Government would only receive two per cent. on \$100. Was this the idea contemplated by the law? The same principles apply to all classes of salaries received by United States officials, members of the Cabinet, Senators, and members of Congress and others who receive a yearly salary in excess of \$4,000.

Mr. Procter, President of the Civil Service point in the salary of a United States official the

Mr. Procter, President of the Civil Service Commission, had an interview with Secretary Carliale and Assistant Secretary Curtis as to extending the civil service rules so as to embrace storekeepers and gaugers and others of the Internal Revenue Bureau. It was practically agreed to place storekeepers, gaugers, and all clerks below the position of deputy collectors in collectors' offices within the classified service. It is also probable, though not certain, that the 300 special agents to be appointed to collect the income tax will be placed in the classified service. If this is done immediately the appointments will be made from the "eligible" list of the Civil Service Commission. Otherwise the appointments will be made from the outside, and the class of special income tax agent placed afterward in the classified service. arlisle and Assistant Secretary Curtis as to

In addition to the seventy Senators who were present on the opening day of the session Senators Dixon of Rhode Island, Martin of Kansas, Washburn of Minnesota, Patton of Michigan, and Walsh of Georgia have since taken their seats in the chamber. Mr. Hill of New York is still absent.

Senator Berry of Arkansas to-day introduced a bill to provide a temporary form of government for that part of the Indian Territory occupied by the five civilized tribes. It provides for a Territory to be known as Indianola. Provision is made for the changing of the boundaries or any portion contiguous to any other State or Territory by act of Congress without the consent of the inhabitants of the new Territory. The fisual Territorial officers, including a Council of twenty-one members and a House of Representatives of forly-two members, are provided for. The Territory is to be divided into twenty-one counties, and the right of suffrage is given to all actual male residents of lawful age and all male Indians belonging to any tribe in the territory. It is provided that no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, or with the title of the Indians of the various tribes, or their manner of holding the same. Indian homesteads are made inalienable and are exempt from taxation. A complete judiciary system is provided for, and many of the laws of the State of Arkaneas are adouted. All treaties with the five civilized tribes, except those relating to land filtes, are abrogated, as are all tribal governments. The lands now hold in common by the several tribes are to be divided among the members, and after each Indian has received a homestead, the residue is to be sold. ment for that part of the Indian Territory occu-

The court martial which tried Lieut, Fisher, navigating officer of the Adams, for allowing that vessel to run aground on the Printylov lelands last summer, found him guilty of neg-ligence, and sentenced him to suspension from rank and duty for a year, with a recommenda-tion to clemency. Secretary Herbert to-day re-duced the time to six months, as in the case of Executive Officer Norton, whose case was acted that vessel to run aground on the Pribylov upon yesterday.

Frostmaster-General Bissell has issued an or-der that whenever the general character and manner of issue of a periodical publication is changed in the interest of the publisher or of an advertiser or other person by the addition of unusual quantities of advertisements, or of mat-

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ter different from that usually appearing in the publication, or calculated to give special prominence to some particular business or businesses or otherwise, especially where large numbers of copies are circulated by or in the interest of particular persons, or where there is to be an excessive number of alleged sample copies malled, or where the issue is to be soid at a special and different price than that charged for the customary issue, the second-class rates of postage will be denied that issue; and if there be repeated instances of such irregularities the publication will be excluded from the malls as second-class matter. and-class matter.

The Republican Senators have not yet decided whether they will attempt to reorganize the Senate and the committees at the next session. They have informally agreed, however, that if they can only do this by aid of the Populists, they will not do it at all. In estimating the political complexion of the Senate in the next Congress the point seems to have been generally lost sight of that Utah will have become a State by the time the Fifty-fourth Congress meets in December, 1895, and will have also elected two Senators, both of whom will be Republicans. If this turns out to be the case, the Senate will then stand: Republicans, 45; Democrats, 39; Populists, 4; Silverites, 2. Total, 90.

The efforts of the representatives of various corporations to have the Income Tax law amended, if it is not repealed altogether, so that amended, if it is not repealed altogether, so that it will not be necessary for them to make returns of the names of every person employed by them, with the salaries received, are being renewed. It is claimed that the publication of such information as this would serve no good end, but be an embarrasament and hardship upon the persons employed by the corporations. Members of both Houses have had this inquisitorial feature of the law brought to their attention during the last few days, but it is the general opinion that the Income Tax law will either be repealed outright, starved to death, or left unamended.

Orders were issued to-day at the Navy Department to place the receiving ship Dale out of commission, and to send her to Baltimore for commission, and to send her to Baltimore for the use of the naval militia. The Washington Navy Yard will hereafter have no receiving ship, provision having been made for recruiting seamen gunners in barracks ashore. It is un-derstood that this action of the department is to be followed by similarly abandoning all the un-picturesque but historic old ships that are housed over and made to do duty as recruiting stations at the various Navy Yards. No par-ticular argument in favor of retaining them has ever existed, although their officers drew the highest sea pay while their duty was practically ashore.

THE TROUBLES IN ARMENIA.

Turkish Accounts of Atrocities Committed by the Armenlans. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.-The Turkish Legation

has received the following communication in

regard to the Armenian troubles: Toward the end of July last, and under the instigation of an Armenian named Hampartzoum, the men of ten Armenian villages near Moush formed separate bands and, armed with guns, daggers, hatchets, and other instruments, attacked the tribe of Delikan, killed a few men of that tribe, and afterward fell on the tribes of Bekirah and Badikan. These bands burned alive Hadji, nephew of Enmer Agha, one of the chiefs of the Be-kirah tribe, and not only outraged women of kirsh tribe, and not only outraged women of the village of Kulli-Guzat, but also put them to death in an atrocious manner. Men were also tortured in a more ferocious way. Not satisfied with all these lawless and criminal proceedings, the same bands burned a few villages inhabited by Mussulmans. Thanks, however, to the measures taken by the lawful authorities, the bands in question were dispersed and the insurgent chief Hampartzoum, as well as the priest Mighirditch of Kizit-Killisse and other guilty persons, was arrested and brought before justice. "The statement often published in some of the European newspapers to the effect that regular troops fired on defenceless men and women is utterly untrue. No individual carrying no arms was killed. Twenty insurgents, having surrendered, were treated with all possible consideration, and, after their depositions before the legal authorities of Moush were taken, they were left free. It was these twenty insurgents who indicated the place where Chief Hampartzoum and his accomplices were hiding themselves. The above facts show that among the insurgents only twenty surrendered, and that, with the exception of the brigands who broke in revolt, no one else was lill-treated."

Hawati Has a Thanksgiving Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. - The thanksgiving proclamation of the Hawalian republic, brought by the last mail, adopts not only the United States custom, but selects the same day. On Nov. 29 President Bole, through the Minister of the Interior, Mr. King, issued the following proclama-

overruling Providence has vouchsafed to our country and the people during the past year, whereby we have had exemption from positioner, civil disorder, and other public disaster; have experienced large progress in the development of our institutions of tioand have been blessed with abundant crops and du-recompense for the labor of band and brain. A Sami-ford if both President of the republic of Havait, rec-ommend that Thursday, the with of this present mouth of Nevember to set apart as a day of unifound thank-giving to Abulghty tool for the blessings of the pass and the premise of the future, and of payor for the continuance of the favorage of the passing the passing the president of the president of the first payor for

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser in comenting editorially upon the announcementhis distinctly American holiday, said: The President of the reputible issues he-day the first Thankard ving preciatination under the law form of Government. The summer reputible of the law form of Government, the summer reputible of the residence of sixter across the ocean in persecutations are for the country of the country of the many thereings re-ceived by the people in material prosperity and spir-tual growth.

Boy Twins Named After Chairman Wilson WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- William L. Wilson has entirely forsaken by his friends. He received a letter to-day from one of his West Virginia constituents, who said that his wife had a few days ago given birth to boy twins, who had been named after the Congressman. The writer did not state whether the rull name of William L. Wilson had been given to them, and a colleague, to whom he showed the letter, suggested that probably one was named Wilson and the other bill.

REPUDIATES THE M'RINLEY BILL. Chairman Rabecck Says It Was Responsi-ble for Republican Befeat in 1892.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.-Representative J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin, who was Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee said to-day that no attenut would be made by the Republicans to revive the McKinley

"That bill," he continued, "did not have the support of one Republican in five when it passed. It was responible for the Republican defeat in 1890, and that defeat was one of the strongest expressions of the intelligence of the American seople. This widespread intelligence is one of the most gratifying things to me as an American citizen. Our people will cross party lines at any time to rebuke their own party when they think that it has not dealt fairly with them. think that it has not dealt fairly with them.
There was a deep-seated prejudice against the McKinley bill. It was regarded as too friendly to the manufacturers and not sufficiently in the interests of the people, and they put the warry out of power that was responsible for the legislation. The average American citizen believes in the principle of protection, but he believes still more in the principle of fair play, and that principle, he thought, was violated in the McKinley bill.

"If the people of the country want lower du-

principle, he thought, was violated in the McKinley bill."
"If the people of the country want lower duties, why aren't they natisfied with the present
law which the Democrats enacted at the last
session? was asked.

"The present bill is not a Democratic bill. It
is really a protection measure, for the Republicans added to it after it went to the Senata
something like 250 amendments. It is not such
a bill as the Republicans would have framed,
nor does it suit the wishes of the extreme Democrats. It is highly protective in some particulars, more so than the McKinley bill, while
touching the extreme of free trade in other directions, We shall have the House and Senata
and the President in 1806. Meanwhile we shall
see how the present law works, and it will be
time enough then to smooth out its crudities
and make it what it ought to be.

RETURNOF THE COLUMBIAN RELICS

the Officers of the Betrott at Cadiz, WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The Department of State has received from Charles L. Adams, United States Consul at Cadiz, a report upon the arrival of the cruiser Detroit at that port and the transfer of the Columbian relies to Madrid. The Consul says:

"I take great pleasure in reporting the cordial and generous reception tendered the Detroit and her officers by the civil, military, and naval authorities of Cadiz. In addition to the customary courtesies extended to the vessel on her arrival, the disembarkment of the historic relies was made the occasion of a great public demonstration, in which all of the local authorities took part. The officers of the Detroit were met at the quay by Gen. Manuel Fernandinez de la Rodia, Military Governor of Cadiz, and staff; Capt.-tien. J. M. Reguera of the Spanish navy; the Hon. J. O. De la Cudra, Civil Governor of Cadiz, and staff; the Mayor, Councilmen, and other representatives of the corporation, and a batralion of infantry, with two bands of music. The American officers and marines were given the position of honor and escorted to the station, the 'Stars and Stripes' being carried in advance of the Spanish National colors, while the bands played the American National airs. The local papers describe the reception as one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in Cadiz."

It is notable that this official account is in every detail contradictory to the statements contained in an alleged cablegram purporting to describe the coldness of the reception to Commander "Brownson" and his ship at Cadiz about three weeks ago, which was circulated in Western papers. arrival, the disembarkment of the historic relics

A WAR OF TARIFFS. Germany Retaliating Against Our Discrimi-nating Duty on Beet Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Indications seem to multiply that it is the purpose of Germany. openly or by indirection, to interpose obstacles in the way of the importation of American products into Germany so long as the discriminating duty against German beet sugar, imposed by the existing new tariff law, is maintained. First, on a pretext of the transmission of Texas fever (proved to be impossible), the importation fever (proved to be impossible), the importation of live cattle from the United States into Germany was prohibited. Next, restrictions were placed upon American canned goods. Then a Commission was appointed to investigate whether American cotton could not be supplanted by other kinds for German manufac-

planted by other kinds for German manufac-tures.

Now the Department of State has been noti-fied, through its consular representative at Han-nen, of a proposed change in the German cus-toms tariff by which the duty on cottonseed oil will be increased 250 per cent, over present rates. Among the many additions to existing duties this seems to be the most important, and it is said to meet the wishes not only of the pro-tectionist oil manufacturers of Germany, but of the agrarians as well. The present duty on American cottenseed oil is 4 marks (31), and it is to be raised to 10 marks. If, however, the im-ported cottonseed oil is to be used for soap, it may be officially drugged until unfit for food, when it is to be admitted at the rate of 85 cents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The President, in addition to a long list of recess appointments, sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations

to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

L. A. Kelly of Pennsylvania to be Special Examiner of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals in the district of Philades, Medicines, and Chemicals in the district of Philades, Medicines, and Chemicals in the district of Maryland, to be Second Assistant Engineer in the United States revenue cutter service.

G. Carmine of Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant in the United States revenue cutter service.

H. W. Swift of Massachusetts, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Massachusetts.

E. H. Strobel of New York, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Ecuador, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentary of the United States to Ecuador, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentary of the United States to Chili, vice James D. Porter, resigned.

Among the more important recess appoints Among the more important recess appoint-ments submitted to the Senate for its action are the following:

the following:

W. W. Luffield of Michigan, Superintendent of the United States Coast and wooletle Survey.

C. H. Nansur of Missouri, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—A. A. Healy, for the First district of New York; J. F. Conneily, for the First district of New Jersey; G. W. Wilson, for the High district of Florida.

J. P. Masierson, Surveyor of Customs, port of Albany, N. Y. Milton Welsia, Surveyor of Customs, port of Albany, N. Y. Milton Welsia, Surveyor of Customs, port of Albany, N. Y. Milton Welsia, Surveyor of Customs, port of Nansas City, Mo.

of Kansas City, No.

The list also includes a number of recess consular appointments and the nomination of Brig.
Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, to be Major-Gensio the army, vice Howard, retired, and also a list of army and navy promotions resulting from retirements, all of which have been previously covered in these despatches.

CONVICTED OF BRIBERY.

A Second New Orleans Official Found Guilty of Misconduct in Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5. Mima Dudoussat, nember of the City Council from the Seventh ward, was found guilty to-day of accepting a bribe. Dudoussat was a member of the committee which passes on saloon licenses, and accepted a small sum of money for granting a accepted a small sum of money for granting a license to a saloon keeper against the wisher of the people of the neighborhood. He is the second of the city officials to be tried for bribery. The first, i allahan, was also found guilty.

There are more than forty cases against city officials to be tried. The two convictions already secured have satisfied the committee of citizens prosecuting these cases, that they will be successful in the others as well, and will get rid of the corrupt men in the city government. Mayor Fitzpatrick is himself on trial, but the proceedings against him are not of a criminal character. A civil suit to remove him from office for malfessance and gross misconduct in office has been begun.

A Masonic Hall Sold.

New BRUSSWICK, Dec. 5. The Masonic Hall was sold to-day to the Howard Savings Institution of Newark for \$10,000 to satisfy a mortgage of \$25,000. The hall was built about 1870 gage of \$25,000. The half was built about 1870 by the Maxons at a cost of \$175,000. When the building was put up to-day there were three birs, the first of \$15,000, the second of \$16,000 and the third of \$19,000. The decree and costs amounted to \$27,800.50. The purchaser will also have to pay about \$1,100 for water rents and taxes, so that the total cost of the building will amount to about \$29,000.

66 FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. AT THE POPULAR SHOP.

There are such unusual things as (In Liberty Volvets and London Corduroys.) THE COMFORTABLE CUSHIGNED WICEER CHAIRS:
(In Liberty Veivets and Chinteen)

THE DOWN DIVAN PILLOWS: (In Liberty Fabrics and Eastern Stuffs.) (In Forcet Green Cak and Mahogany.)

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A New Ballad By Sir Arthur Sullivan

The full piano score of Sir Arthur Sullivan's new ballad "Bid Me at Least Good-Bye," with words by Sydney Grundy, published exclusively in the Christmas issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal

Written for this magazine by Sir Arthur Sullivan

10 CENTS ON ALL NEWS-STANDS ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR

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MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

Warden Hayes Will Permit Good Prisoners to Play Instruments.

Warden Hayes of the Kings county penitentiary has gladdened the hearts of the prisoners with the announcement that on and after Jan. 1 he would permit the very, very good and wellbehaved among them to practise on musical in-struments in their cells during the early hours of the evening. Mr. Hayes believes in the ele vating influences of music, and he thinks that wating influences of music, and he thinks that there is enough talent within the walls of the grim, gray pile of masonry at Crow Hill to fashion a respectable orchestra from.

Trumpets and horns are barred in the list of musical instruments to be allowed, but there is to be no objection to the fascinating lute, the fife, piccolo, or even an occasional jewsharp. The keepers and other outsiders who are forced to remain for several hours daily within the prison walls are saying nothing about the innovation, but it is understood that they do not regard it with favor.

Seventh Regiment A. A. Games.

Admirers of military athletics will have ample opportunity for enjoyment at the semi-annual games of the Seventh Regiment A. A., in the Armory next Saturday night. The card includes twenty events, without counting the many trial heats required to dispose of the unusually long entry list. Nearly 600 members are expected to take an active part in the evening's sport, and there will be keen rivalry between the different companies for possession of tween the different companies for possession of the Nesbitt Trophy, which goes to the combination making the highest aggregate score. In addition to the company trophy there are individual prizes of rare attractiveness for the placed men in each event, and for each man of the first, second, and third teams in the relay race. The latter event is a decided innovation among the Seventh's athletes, and each company is straining every nerve to send to the mark four men whose combined speed will insure victory. The full distance to be covered is eight laps, which will be divided into four relays. Great interest is being taken in the trials of the men, as the time of the winners will become a new armory record. The principal officials of the tournament will be as follows:

may be officially drugged until unfit for food, when it is to be admitted at the rate of 83 cents.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Minister Strobel Transferred from Ecuador to Chill—Recess Appointments.

Adherents of the A. A. U. are deeply intersted in the split which threatens to break up the New England Association. The powerful Boston A. A. are taking a leading part in the re-form movement. President W. B. Curtis of the A. A. U. informed THE SUN reporter yesterday that a crisis may be avoided. He thinks the committee appointed at the meeting of the New England branch on Monday night may be able to arrive at something which would lead to a

The permanent secession of the Boston A. A. would be a serious blow to amateur sport in the The permanent secession of the Boston A. A. would be a serious blow to amateur sport in the East, and it is believed that some of the smaller clubs, which exist only on paper, will be sacrificed to queli the agitation. The A. A. U. have power to withdraw the New England Association's franchise and authorize the formation of a new branch. This is an extreme step, and will only be resorted to when the local legislators have failed to adjust matters to every one's satisfaction. If the discord continues, President Curtis will not hesitate to use his pruning knife as freely as he applied it to the boxing question some years ago.

Gossip of the Ring.

Billy Murphy says that he is anxious to meet Marile McCue, at 120 pounds, for \$600 and a purse. Frank Bosworth, formerly Bob Fitzsimmons's spar-ring partner, has been engaged by the new Manhaltan A.C. as boaling instructor. Bosworth is 37 years old, and he began his career in the ring in 1883. Walter Edgerton, the "Kentucky Busebud," says that all the reports to the effect that me is a fraid to fight is not true. Edgerton further says he is willing to fight any 11% pound man in America. If the proper incentive is fortheroming.

Paddy Slavin, the Australian beavy weight, has concluded to take a trip to South Africa, where he will do some boding and probably open a public house trace Town. Slavin sail from Southampton on Dec. S. He is undecided when he return to England. S. He is underelated when he return to England.

To the Euron of The SCN—Sir: I hear that Pat
Rosso fights at 110 journels. I wish to state that William Risself, better known as "Spike Henressey,"
will sight him for any amount from \$5 to \$500 to the
rounds.

Charles Schiller.

According to a cable despatch received at the Polis Gunetic office yesterday Arthur Valentine, the crack 128-pounder of London, agrees to mee San, ion Added or any 128 pound beyer in America or England for any reasonable purse. Valentine wants the sole but to be £200 aside.

John y Griffin has been matched to fight Fable Con-ley, the champion feather weight of at John S. R., as the latter place. The contest will be decided in a few weeks for a purse of \$1,000. A deepatch to the fable Gazette says that considerable interest in terms onno-rested in the pre-specific struggle, and the interession is that Griffin will be defeated. Information comes from London through the Police Information comes from London through the Police Guarette, to the effect that a match has been arranged between Jose Fitzpatrick, the feather weight change into a Canada, and Barry Spantien, the English Change pion of Canada, and Barry Spantien, the English Change proceed A. C. of London Feb. 6. The lacks will builte for 2500 a side and a purpe of \$100.

To rose English of The School Seeing a challenge in your paper from Eat. West to offering to meet any man father the country of the A. S. of N. S. John T. Lewis, Precident of the Ariel A. S. of N. S.

Jam I. Lewis. Precident of the Ariel A. C. of Nor-folk. Va., welles to the disastrated Arms as foliates: "On behalf of T. Ling reflected, and as foliates; "Con behalf of T. Ling reflected," while to challenge George La bilancia: to reflect the control of the given before the Ariel A. I. for a between the color with hely of the same minutes, the Point for come off within high plays after alguling arthritism. More thorne thas already deposited with nor his flow stake modern.

DOVIE COMSTOCK NOT DEAD. She Is Said to Be Living Quietly Some-

where In This City or Brooklyn. Friends of Dovie Comstock say that the story

that she was found dead in a cell in Kansas City is untrue. They say that she is living somewhere in Brooklyn and leading a pure life. Mrs. Comstock is the woman over whom Theo-Mrs. Comstock is the woman over whom Theo-dore Larbig and Darwin J. Meserole quarrelled in her flat at 378 Sackett street in June, 1891. Meserole shot Larbig dead. Wasaitsorox. Dec. 5. Mr. D. C. Forney of this city denies the reported death of his daughter, Mrs. Devie Comstock, which was published as having occurred in Kansas City. A telegram was received from Mrs. Comstock to-day informing her father that she is living quietly with triends in New York city, and further that she is in excellent health.

SPURIOUS ANTI-TOXINE.

Benith Bourd to Prosecute Venders-A Worthless Preparation Already on Sale. Drs. Biggs and Prudden of the bacteriological department reported to the Health Board vesterday that a worthless preparation of alleged diphtheria anti-toxine had already been out or the medical market, and that others were open to suspicion.

At the instance of Commissioner Edson, both physicians were requested to prepare some plan for testing the various preparations now on sale, so that purchasers may know which to buy.

The Board will presecute the venders of spurious preparations and of preparations of doubtful strength.

Bedford Christians in the "Gym." The first events of the season of the all round in-door Pentathion contest among the members of the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. were held on Tuesday night at the symnasium of the branch, Gates avenue, near Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn. Som-

The final organization meeting of the new cross-country organization, the Spartan Harriers of Brook-lyn, will be held at the club house of the Atalanta A. C., corner of Bergen and Court strees, to-morrow night. At this meeting officers for the term will to elected, the preliminary by laws enacted, and the organization placed on a working basis. At the close of ganization placed on a working basis. At the close of the aession there will be a stag smoking entertainment, at which many well-known amateur and professional athietes and artists will appear.

Delegates from the different clubs which comprise the Hudson county troes-country Association nave issued a call for a special meeting to be held next Saturday night. A vote will be taken to have an invitation as well as a notice run on Washington's furtheday. The idea is to send invitations to all the leading dathietic organizations within thirty miles of this city. The trading business men of Hudson county will do nate about thirty prizes for the event, which will be known as the "Merchants' Industrial Trophles."

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